ONLY SQUAWS ARE COMING IN.

The Camp of the Friendly Sioux at Pine Ridge Grows, but Few Warriors Join It.

GENERAL MILES' PLAN CRITICISED.

Indian Experts Say the "Friendlies" Are Unreliable in Case of a Battle Near the Agency.

IDAHO PREPARES FOR WAR.

Other Redskins Besides the Sioux Are Uneasy and Nay Take the Warpa

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] PIRE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 9, 1891 .- The situation at this agency is gradually shaping itself toward a crisis. It is understood here that it is General Miles' intention to so manage his forces as to have the final battle, should one be necessary fought at or adjacent to this agency, and indeed the distribution of the troops at the present time would indicate this to be the case.

It may be impertinent presumption for one to foubt the infallibility of the wisdom of General afiles, but there are those here who, while they make no pretence of knowledge of military science, have as perfect a knowledge of indian affairs and a better understanding of Indian nature than has General Miles, and it is the concensus of opinion of such persons that this idea would prove disastrous to the troops and fatal to the lives of the people and property at the

There are several thousand Indians camped here. Some of them have remained here continuously from the beginning, while others have been first among the hostiles and then back to the agency. of these people are now classed friendly Indians, and properly so, but it is not their love of peace or their senso of obligation to the government that makes them friendly. It is their belief in the strongth of the government and the final disaster that must overtake them should they persist in war, and consequently they are now quiet, and will remain so should they not be called upon to stand idly by and see their own people shot down before them.
INDIANS ARE FUMAN.

This would certainly be putting human nature, of which the Indian has his share, to too severe a test. It could not stand the strain. At the first temporary reverse to any portion of the troops it is the general opinion that they would join these people and fight to the death.

The police and government scouts, too, of whom there are about two hundred well armed and good fighters, can, would and will do good service for the government under favorable circumstances. They are Indians, however, and are arrayed against their own people for pay. This reservation is their world and this agency its centre. Most of them how nothing else, and many of them are what is termed shoat dancers. They firmly believe in the shoat sairties proof against bulluts.

They are very quiet, well behaved, to their work and draw their pay, and will continue to do so. But should the battle turn in such a manner as to show one gleam of hope for victory for the Indians, their guns would be with their hearts and with their own people.

Indians, their gams would be with their nearts and with their own people.

I am satisfied that General Miles hopes to settle this affair without any more fighting, but if it must be done it should not be done near the camp of the friendly Indians.

the event of a battle between themselves and the troops.

There is, however, another interpretation of this movement, and that is that these bucks now out, and who claim they are foreibly prevented from leaving the hostile village with their women and children, have sent them in here ahead, so they may watch their opportunity to steal away themselves, and having only themselves to look for will stand more chance of getting away successfully.

Small squads of women and children can be seen at almost any hour of the day coming slowly down the hill north of the agency, footsors and weary from their long tramp of eighteen miles over the frozen prairie and through the deep ravines that intervene between here and the bostile camp.

The squaws are on foot with but few exceptions, and usually are leading two or three pack horses leaded down with their possessions consisting of bedding, cooking utensis, &c.

There appears to be constant quarrelling between the faction composing the hostile camp, One factions belonging on this agency are strongly disinclined to go to war, and the other faction, being the Indians belonging at Rosebud and other agencies, who, under the leadership of Ricking Bear and Short Bull, appear determined to bring about a battle, no matter what the consequence may be.

HOSTILES QUARREL.

about a battle, no matter what the consequence may be.

HOSTILES QUARREL.

Squaws report the two factions have separated, but are still encamped but a short distance apart. The hostiles have an abundance of food and appear to be able to obtain more whenever they wish to. They evidently have no fear of running short of beef, as Indians who have come through the section of country where they are encamped say that beef carcasses are lying in every direction, with only the tongue and other choice portions of the carcasses removed.

Small hands of hostiles are said to almost nightly sneak through the military cordon about them, go to some of the stock ranches outside, herd together a bunch of cattle and return with them to the hostile camp. Scattered as the military force is over the large country they are patrolling, makes it impossible to lutercept bands of two or three who wish to sneak through the lines.

MILES IDEA.

The following bulletin was issued by General

Miles to-day:—

He Dog, Jack Red Cloud and about seventy-five or one hundred came in last night, and more are on the way. They decided in council restorday to all come in hot they ebange their mind every few heurs. Their camp is a perfect pandemonium. Birting and quarreling among themselves. There is no head to the hastile elements, who are mostly young desperadoes, perfectly, frenzied, destroying their own property, heating their own people, wanting to fight, but afraid of the consequences of their own acts.

Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses went out to the

their chiefs and nearly killed Red Cloud before he came in.

If those that belong to this agency come in the others will endeavor to steal away and get through the lines and get back to their own reservations.

FREQUENT SKIRMISHING.

The troops on the other side are frequently skirmishing with them, and will follow closely if they should come in. Should that result be reached the military problem will be solved, but the government and control of these people will be still a matter for serious consideration. To place them in a condition that they will not be a terror and danger to the people of these States; or, in other words, to restore confidence and submission to authority, and place them in such condition that they could not go to war in the spring even if they should desire to will be a diffecult task.

spring even if they should desire to will be a diffeculi task.

General Miles is extending the breastworks sround the school, which will command a larger extent of the friendilies' camp.

He received word from General Brooke that a number of heatlies last night tried to break through his lines and escape to the Rosebnd. They found the line too strong however, and retired.

Captain Pierce, the newly appointed agent to succeed Royer, arrived at noon to-day. Colonel Kent and Captain Baidwin, who are collecting the facts in the Wounded Knee fight, have already examined a number of eye-witnesses. The information is being gathered in an informal manner. A troop, Seventh cavairy, Captain Moylan, left as escort to-day with Paymanters Bakee and Comegy, who will visit all the troops in the field.

It has been discovered that Phillip Schwenky, of E troop, a recruit from Jefferson Barracks, whose home was Newark. N. J., was killed on Wounded Rnec Creek, but the fact is now published for the first time.

wants to send to the agency. General Miles has placed Colonel Schafer, First infantry, in command of the troops at the agency.

HOSTILES SACK A TOWN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REGALD. PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 9, 1801.—Charles Waldren, just in from his ranch ninety miles west of here, reports a band of settlers under command of Colonel Tossin, of the regular army, fortified at his place

against hostiles.

The latter two days ago sacked the town of Mid-land, Nowlin county, during the night, robbing every house and running off stock, while the affrighted inhabitants hid in the traber on Bad River. The place is only twenty-five miles from the hostile camp, and the settlers have all assembled together for protection.

IDAHO PREPARED FOR WAR, BEADY FOR THE PLACEFEET AND SHOSHONE SHOULD THEY DESIRE TO FIGHT.

BOISE CITY, Jan. 9, 1891. - Governor Willey held a onference last evening with Major Noyes, com' mander of the Boise Barracks, and as s consequence a cavalry company and an infantry company here are ready to move at short gnotice. The Governor has sent Adjutant General Curtis, of the Idaho National Guards, to Pocatello Station to confer with the citizens of Pocatello and the Union Pacific Railroad officials. The Governor's action will be determined

by General Curtis' report.

The young bucks made an attempt to besiege

The young bucks made an attempt to besiege Pocatello last night, but an armed force of men organized for the purpose appeared and the indians retired to wait for reinforcements.

The Indians are dancing in the vicinity of Stoux Falls and are becoming more threatening. They are getting ready to go on the warpath and people at Blackfoot are becoming seriously alarmed over the situation.

A message to the Governor of Idaho from Blackfoot says:—'For God's sake send us guns." The Idaho militia are under arms and ready to march at a minute's notice. Six troops of the guards have ordered ammunition from Boise City, and arrangements are being made to send it. A private despatch just in says that five hundred Indians are dancing six miles north of Pocatello.

CRANKS GIVE THEIR IDEAS. CURIOSITIES IN SECRETARY PROCTOR'S MAILS-

CENSUS OF THE INDIAN TRIBES. Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1891.—Captain Prats, the superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, who is in the city to attend the sessions of the Indian Commissioners, was at the War Department this morning to pay his respects to Secretary He said :- "I do not know very much about the Sioux trouble, but it seems to me that the end is coming in a few days. General Miles appears to be getting the best of things and I have no doubt that there will soon be peace."

Secretary Prootor is constantly in receipt of requisitions from various sources, mostly from the Governors of States adjacent to the scene of the

Governors of States adjacent to the scene of the trouble, asking for arms from the government stores with which to provide the local troops raised for defence. These requests have generally been compiled with.

The Secretary's mail also contains a large number of letters from private correspondents making suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign. One correspondent proposed to exterminate the entire Sioux nation or a large part of it by establishing an electric plant at Pine Ridge and stretching a wire around the hostile camp. Then, turning on the current, the Indians are to be driven down to the wire, which is to be drawn closer and closer. Contact with the live wire, or rather death wire, would cause general death.

drawn closer and closer. Contact with the live wire, or rather death wire, would cause general death.

Another letter writer wanted to have all persons going out into the Indian region make themselves secure against being scaiped by shaving their heads and wearing close fitting wool caps.

The Census Bureau has Issued a bulletin giving the population and other information of the various Indian tribes exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the various Indian tribes exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 244,704, which is made up as follows:—On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian Office—not taxed—180,264; Indians incidentally under the Indian Office and self-supporting are as follows:—In Indian Territory 25,367 are Cherokees, 3,464 Chickasaws, 9,990 Choctaws, 9,291 Croeks and 2,539 Seminoles, Theore are also about 14,237 colored people (mixed Indian blood) living with the members of the above tribes. The total population of the five civilized tribes is therefore 64,871. Pubbles of New Mexico, 2,728; Six Nations and St. Regis of New York 5,361; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, 2,885; Indians unsety-eight per cent of whom are not on reservations; taxed and self-sustaining citzents, counted in general population, 35,267; Apaches at Mount Vernon Barracks (prisoners), 384; Indians a State or Territorial prisons, 184, Total, 114,473.

The bulletin further shows:—Total males, taxed and untaxed, 30,716; total males untaxed and on reservations to whom rations are issued by the United States, 33,310; self-supporting Indians on reservations by farming, herding, root digging, horse traising, fishing and hunting, 96,644; Total self-supporting Indians (2,507 taxed, and not including the five civilized tribes), 128,611.

128,011.

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian Territory aggregates 107,987, as follows:—In Cherokee Nation, 27,476; in Chickasaw Nation, 49,444; in Choctaw Nation, 27,991; in Seminole Nation, 5; in Creek Nation, 3,280.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1891.—Representative Pickler to day introduced a joint resolution authorizing.

DANGER IN OKLAHOMA.

SETTLESS THERE ARE ORGANIZING TO MEET ANY OUTBREAK OF THE INDIANS.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 9, 1891.-Much excitement prevails here regarding the present Indian outlook. Grave apprehension is felt, and trouble is expected as soon as the disarming of the Indians is begun. The settlers along the reservation borders are norch alarmed, and their position is

George H. Laing, of Kingfisher, came, to this city to-day. He says a militia company had been

to-day. He says a militia company had been hurriedly organized at Kingfisher which numbered sixty-five men. A company of minute men had also been formed of 112 members, who may upon a moment's notice be called out in case of an outbreak. Sixty-five guns were reported at the organization meeting of the men, and the remainder are to be at once supplied.

"The indian scare in this Territory is no longer a fake, and within a week's time, at the longest, Kingfisher and other border towns will be under constant picket guard," said faing to United States Marshal Grimes. Laing was the secretary of the Minute Men's Organization meeting and is a citizen of ropule of the village of Kingdahor. Laing stated that Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians had come into Kingfisher vesterday and purchased every cartridge that could be had, one Indian buying fitteen boxes. The aspect is certainly serious, and Judge Seay, of the Supreme Bench, said to-day that the town should at once organize in companies to aid, if necessary, the settlers along the borders.

WATCHING CANADIAN INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 9, 1891 .- Colonel Scott, Collector of Customs here, this morning received the following despatch, dated Bottineau, N. D., January 8:-

The Sheriff addressed Colonel Scott as chief of The Sheriff addressed Colonel Scott as chief of mounted police. Colonel Scott forwarded the telegram to adajor McGibbon. at Mordon, who has charge of the Manitoba detachment of Northwestern mounted police. Commissioner Herchmer, the head of the force, is now in Southern Manitoba. He went down there a day or so ago to make arrangements for watching the indians on the Turtle Mountain reserve, and a detachment will undoubtedly be sent there to restrain the Indians from going on the warpath. The reserve is only a few miles north of the international boundary and is inhabited by Sloux refugees from Minnesota, who fied to this country after the missisaere of 1862. They only number some twenty-nve or thirty braves.

ARMS FOR NEBRASKA TROOPS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 9, 1891.—In response to al order from the War Department 1,000 Springdels rifles were shipped this afternoon to Governor thaper, of Nebraska, from the United States armory of this city for use by the State troops in the Indian campaign.

SPLENDID SUGGESTIONS.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let very advertisement appear as an advertisement—ne sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Benala Address to the Wiscourie Editorial Association, Milioratice, July 24, 1885. I asked Horaco McGuire, a prominent Rochester lawyer, what he thought of the HERALD's Senatorial candidate. "Splendid!" exclaimed Mr. Mc-Guire. "It would be a flue thing to send Dana to the Senate. I prefer him to any other man yet

"What about his prospects of election?" I asked.
"That's a matter which rests with the politiclans," said Mr. McGuire. "I don't know anything
about it."

WITH FACTS.

Outworks of the Conspirators in the Adirondacks Crumble Before the Herald's Fire.

THE CAMP EXPOSED.

Plans of the Would-Be Pillagers of the State's Forests Fully Shown up.

BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC INTERESTS.

[BY TFLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1891.—There is a big hole now in the wall around the lumbermen's refugethe State Forest Commission. The three shots of the HEBALD have carried away the turrets, the drawbridge and a part of the foundations, guns of the enemy have been silenced, escape has been out off, and so great is the breach in the castle walls that if the Senate makes the move the fortress can easily be carried by storm and every one of the conspirators captured. One of the commission is trying to silence the heavy guns of the HERALD with a toy pistol in New York city, but the boom of the artillery in defence of the State Adirondack preserve is heard throughout the land.

Unneeded but welcome reinforcements in the shape of influential State newspapers are figing to the side of the Hebald, which has practically won the battle of the people against a lumbermen's ring backed by a faithless State official. IN THE NICK OF TIME,

The HERALD bombardment was in the nick of time. The Forest Commission, in the hope of obtaining mercy, is willing now to recommend a park that will take in the whole State, if necessary. Every one of the Commissioners swears that he is now and always has been in favor of a park that will include all of the Adirondack plateau. There is not a word of truth in this. I have Mr. Basselin's and the lumbermen's park drawn on a map of the preserve, and it looks like a postage stamp on a big official envelope, such as Governor Hill uses when he demands the resignation of a recreant official. The size of the envelope is relatively the size of the park the people want and need.

The park ought to contain at least 2,500,000 acres. Commissioner Basselin's proposed park contains 800,000, and leaves all the choicest and wildest section of the wilderness a prey to the axe of the umbermen.

To withstand the popular demand for a glorious State preserve the lumbermer were obliged to formulate a bold scheme. To insure its success it was necessary to secure the co-operation of a forest commissioner, and they got him.

The scheme, like "Gaul," was divided into three parts. One was to prevent the State from acquiring at a fair value private lands for the park; the second was to obtain under cover of law the lands aiready owned by the State, and the third step in the conspiracy was to prevent the State acquiring any further lauds through their reversion by nonpayment of taxes. ONE SUCCESSFUL STEP IN THE CONSPIBACY.

I have shown that the first step, that of preventing the State from acquiring private lands at a fair value, has practically been accomplished. The conspirators have made many contracts to run wenty years, calling for a large output of lumbor, which, if the State undertakes to obtain possession of private lands through its right of eminent domain, it will have to satisfy, and thus pay queh an enermous sum to secure a park that no Legislature would ever connent to appropriate the money. This was very shrewd, perfectly legitimate and thoroughly efficacious. Commission and asserts streamously that it favors a grand park, knows well that the lands are tied up in the way I have explained, and that the commission, which has failed for five years to establish a park, can now recommend a park with perfect impunity. They have added so long on the plans, intentionally or otherwise, that the lumbermen have taken advantage of the delay and have made a park almost an impossibility, except as such a great expense to the State that the taxpayers won't stand it. Mr. Basselin has already taken that position in the commission and Mr. Knevals knows it.

THE FLOT TO SECURE STATE LANDS CHEAPLY. The second part of the lumbermen's conspiracy to secure State lands was thoroughly exposed in yesterday's Heraald. Briefly, they got three friendly appraisers appointed upon the recommendation of the Forestry Commissioner. After Commissioner Basselin had been made a business partner by Henry D. Patton, one of the principal lumbermen. Patton offered 36,399 acres of denuded land for 13,355 acres of virgin forest owned by the State Comptroller.

Now, having blocked the State park idea, and baving reached out to gobble what little primeval forest the State possesses, the lumbermen set about preventing the State from adding to its possessions at the annual tax sale.

Usually at these sales the State holdings are immensely increased. In the sales of 1871, 1871, 1881 and 1885 the records show that the State holdings in the forest preserve have been constantly and largely augmented. The average new territory acquired by the State at these sales has been from their house in the second of the people who looked upon the forest with the spot twenty years, calling for a large output of lumber. which, if the State undertakes to obtain posse of private lands through its right of eminent do-

lumbermen who are hitched up with Commissioner Basselin in the lumber business.

WHAT FASSITT MIGHT DO.

If Senator Fassett were able to see enough to warrant the investigation of New York city by his committee, he ought to see, from the Herald's presentation of the three parts of this conspiracy, enough to warrant the laying of a train of gunpowder which will blow Mr. Basselin and his lumber friends out of the woods.

Commissioner Basselin's pariner in the lumber business is Henry D. Patton, president of the Everton Lumber Company, trustee in the Trenton Falls Lumber Company, and a heavy lumber operator in the woods. Thomas H. McGraw, of Poughkeepsie, is with Patton in the syndicate that bought their Durant railroad land and also the "stumpage," or right to cut soft timber around Jock's Lake. At the tax saie Henry D. Patton bought a gore of land between Oxbow and Moose River tracks, adjoining township No. 2, consisting of 1,500 acres. The balance of his purchases in Oxbow tract were all choice land, heavily timbered, close to a big tract of State lands. Patton's purchases must be obtained to make any State park which can be laid out.

Eibert Crandall, one of Patton's partners, besides

Commission could not be held responsible for the success of the first and tind part the works and the power to prevent the termination of the commission could not prevent the termination of the commission could not be prevent the termination of the commission could not be prevent the termination of the commission could not be recommended in the commission of the commission of the commission could not be recommended in the commission of the recommendation of the commission of the recommendation of the commission could not be held responsible for the success of the first and turing art park. Busing the country we could not be held responsible for the success of the first and turing art park which had no power to prevent the typing up of private lands by contract. Nor had it the power to restrain the lumbermen from acquiring the lands which naturally would have reverted to the State. But it had the power to refuse to recommend the exchange of State for lumbered lands, which is by far the most dangerous feature of the conspiracy.

But on second thought it is clear that on the success of the history is the carbange of the success of the originator and the power to refuse to recommend the exchange of State for lumbered lands, which is by far the most dangerous feature of the conspiracy.

But on second thought it is clear that on the success of the whole scheme. There were three airnings to the lumbermen's bow and the Ferest Commission certainly furnished the one-relied on to speed the arrows into the heart of the State.

Naturally, if the State should part with its magnificant. out. Elbert Crandall, one of Patton's partners, besides

cent forests in the towns of Duane and Westerly, in Franklin county, "to consolidate its holdings" about Pieseco Lake in the lower end of hamilton county, seventy-five miles away, it is a confession that the commission preferred that Basselin's friends should have this splendid territory for lumber purposes rather than that the State should retain it for park purposes. Once let this territory be exchanged in this manner, the plot of the conspirators to force the park south into a limited area would become a certainty. The action which the commission has taken in recommending the exchange shows that if favors a small park, the southern boundary of which must take in the denuded region around Piseco Lake and the north-ern boundary of which cannot take in the grand forests of Westerly and Duane. This fact cannot be blotted out in spite of any report they may make to the Legislature on the subject.

ONLYNDRUM FOR THE COMMISSION.

Why should the Forest Commission seek to exchange magnificent forests in a section where the State has a few scattered holdings? That it did so is conclusive evidence that it is not honestly in favor of a large State park or any para-waich would conflict with the interests of the lumber spaticate.

In other words, the lumbermen have captured the Forest Commission, and if it were not for the Henald would have captured the forest. It all now depends on the State Senate and the Governor.

The latter has certainly had sufficient reasons advanced to domand Mr. Basselin's resignation at once, if it is considered necessary to give Mr. Basselin a hearing let the Senate take the files of the Henald and investigate its facts and the official records that it has produced in the exposure of the scheme to prevent the establishment of a State park and to complete the devastation of the State park and to complete the devastation of the State park and to complete the devastation of the State park and to complete the devastation of the State park and to complete the devastation of the State park and to com

For the first in a series of sketches of Am-rican life, by Rudyard Kipling, see the SUNDAY HERALD.

STILL SELLING AUTOGRAPHS.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Bosrov, Mass., Jan. 9, 1891 .- At the Leffingwell eale to-day the feature was the competition for a large two page felio letter, signed by the Rev. John teresting historical letter regarding the Indians in Massachusetts. It was regarded by autograph experts as the most valuable document in Mr. Lef-

perts at the most valuable document in Mr. Leffingwell's collection. It was started at \$10 and ran
up rapidly to \$500, at which price Mr. Benjamin
bought it. The purchaser remarked that there was
no limit to the amount he had been authorized to
pay for this letter.

Another lively scene ensued when a document
sigued by Rev. John Eilot and attested by "J. O.
Winthrop, Governor," was offered for sale. It
started at about the same pace as its predecessor,
and was finally sold to Mr. Bronson for \$220. Four
hundred dollars was bid for one of the copies of
the constitution of the United States sent to the
original thirteen colonies, accompanied by a letter
of Washington as president of the Convention. In
the sales of autographs of sovereigns a document
signed by Mary Queen of Scots, October, 1559, commanded the highest price, Mr. Mann paying \$90
for it.

manded the highest price, Mr. Mann paying terror it.

The selling price of a very valuable and important historical letter to Governor Winthrop, dated Plymouth, 1646, and signed by William Bradford, Edward Winslow and Thomas Prince, Governors of Plymouth Colony, was also \$500. This was one of the last sales of the day.

PERSISTENTLY ROMANTIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 9, 1891 .- At Shoales, some fifteen miles southeast of this city, Miss Rose Kennedy, aged seventeen years, daughter of a wealthy citizen, has been giving her parents and school authorities considerable trouble some time in her mania for writing highly sensational love letters. To check her ambition in this line her parents locked her in their residence several days. Just at dark last night she dressed herself in a suit belonging to a grown brother, walked through a room in which her parents were sitting and escaped. She has not since been seen.

BONE GRAFTING TRIED AGAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Pririshung, Pa., Jan. 9, 1891. - Bone grafting was tried on a boy named Samuel Radin yesterday. The boy broke his leg six weeks ago, and after being set the leg began to decay. A bone was taken from a dog's leg to replace the decayed part, which is six inches long. The dog died from the effects of the operation, but the physicians are hopeful of success. The dog's bones were pinched off with forcepn in about thirty pieces and placed in the granulations of the tissue.

SETTLING A FEUD WITH BULLETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, PARRESBURG, W. Va., Jan. 9, 1891.—Samuel Ratliff, postmaster at Cassville, Wayne county, shot and fatally wounded W. J. Frazier, a prominent and ratally wounded w. s. Frazier, a prominent merchant, last night. An old grudge had long existed between them, which has lately been revived by Postmaster Ratliff, as is slieged, tampering with Frazier's letters. Ratliff was passing down the street, when Frazier struck him and Ratliff pulled his revolver and fired. Frazier then began shooting and the firing was general until Frazier fell. Batliff is in jail.

PERHAPS MURDERED ON A STEAMER.

14 last Charles Decie, of Newburyport, disappeared from the steamer John Brooks while the vessel was on route for Boston with an excursion party. Sub-sequently his body was washed ashore at Province-town. His father, H. C. Decie, believes that his son was murdered on the John Brooks, A secret inquest resulted in a verdict of death from blows such parties. He says he will sue the steam company for damages for the death of his son,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

An earthquake in various parts of Ohio sbook houses pretty badly and frightened persons still more yesterday.

A four-year-old daughter of John Carl, a farmer living one mile west of Thomasboro', Ill., was burned to death yesterday by her clothes igniting from a stove.

Charles H. Rees, a well known wholesale oyster desier of Lancaster, Pa., committed suicide yester-day. He cut his throat and stabbed himself in the left breast nine times. No cause is given.

Engineer Hilburne was killed Thursday by a boiler explosion on Newport News road at Salt Lick, Ky. He had killed twenty-eight men in acci-dents on his train, although he was considered a careful engineer.

careful engineer.

George H. Houser, engineer on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was killed in Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday. His engine, baggage, mail, express and one first class coach were thrown into a ditch. He was the only one killed.

A Tonawanda (N. Y.) Sons of St. George treasurer named Andrew Maitland has gone to Canada with considerable money belonging to the order and also to the Episcopal Church. He was foreman of the Tonawanda Daily News.

the Tonawanda Daily Ness.

Detective Kavanagh, of Rochester, N. Y., was and yesterday by George M. Collins, of Buffalo, for \$20,000 damages for alleged faise arrest and imprisonment. It appears his arrest was caused by the fact that another man used Collins' name. George Lecnard disappeared from Stoneham, Mass., on January I, after promising to marry an estimable young lady and taking lewelry belonging to her and other similar articles belonging to Mr. Molten. He was prominent in religious work.

F. C. Walters, Arthur M. Bronson and a man who gave the name of Hammer, together with two women, were arrested yesterday in Buffalo for swindling justaiment houses. The men secured employments soutdoor salesmen and made bogus sales to the women.

On Thursday night an unknown person shot and killed the wife of Perry McDowell, residing on Kinto ranch, about sixteen miles south of Newman, cal. McDowell had been a cattle foreman on the ranch for several years. There is no clew to the murderer or the cause of the crime.

Nothing further can be learned of the reported outbreak of the Crumfield-McCoy feud in Kentucky. Parties coming from Logan county report having heard of the affair, but are inclined to discredit the rumors, which they say were probably started by a quarrel among some laborers on the thic extension of the Norfolk and Western Hailroad, is which half a dozen Italian laborers were more or less injured.

more or less injured.

George A. Mason, indicted as the accomplice of Frank C. Algerton, the spiritualist lecturer of Springfield, Mass., in May last for conspiracy with attempt to defrand Amaziah Mayo, a wealthy builder, was arrested at Boston yesterday. Algerton was sentenced to two years in the Hampdon county House of Correction in September, protesting that he was the victim of Mason.

Secret Service (Gines Multa)

ing that he was the victim of Mason.

Secret Service Officer Mulhail, accompanied by some American and Dominion officials, went to St. Clair Siding, twenty-eight miles back of Windsor, Ont., and arrested John Stinson, William and James Stinson, his sons; Mrs. Deedley, the housekeeper, and Thomas Steddard. The officers found on the premises a large amount of United States counterfeit coin and a lot of moulds and tools, Officer Mulhail then went to Detroit and arrested Albert Fisher, an electrician, and charged him with being the mouldmaker. Edward Stinson and Fisher were also captured on the American side.

An elaborate essay, handsomely illustrated, on the food consumed in New York will be a feature of to-day's EVENING A GREAT BIG FLAW IN FEDERAL LAW

Congressmen Astounded at the Abuses Possible Under the Habeas Corpus Law.

A REMEDY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Action of the Supreme Court Necessary or Else New Legislation Required.

DEATH PENALTIES FRACTICALLY ABOLISHED

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] Herald Burrau, Corner Fifteenth and G Stherts, N. W., Washington, Jan. 9, 1891,

Leading statesmen and lawyers at Washington concede that the HEBALD has brought to public attention a very serious situation in connection with the new habeas corpus proceedings in the Jugigo case at New York. They admit that the editorial article in to-day's issue is not less distinguished for the moderation and fairness than for Eliot, missionary to the Indians. It bears date the force and significance of its statements. They "Roxbury, the 22 of the 6, 1673," and is a very inagree that legislation by Congress would seem to be absolutely necessary to avert grave damage to the criminal jurisprudence of the States in capital cases as well as intolerable inconvenience to the administration of justice in State and federal courts. They concur in the view taken by the REPART That the matter will remain a public scandal and reproach from this day forward until Congress shall apply the remedy, unless relief should come from the unexpected quarter of the

Supreme Court Itself. The mischief is found, upon the examination stimulated by to-day's editorial in the HERALD, to result from a brief act amendatory of the habeas corpus law passed in the closing hours of President Arthur's administration. Until the passage of that act it had been deemed sufficient by Con gress that the Circuit courts of the United States should pass finally upon all cases of babeas corpus where the allegation was made that a convict sen-tenced in a State Court was deprived of his liberty, or was about to be deprived of his life, in violation of the federal constitution.

Such an allegation raised what is known in the federal courts as a federal question. Where the application for a writ of habeas corpus raised what may be called an international question Congress had provided that an appeal should be to the Supreme Court from the final decision of a circuit court, for the reason that such a case in volved the question of our relations with other countries. But even in cases involving only a federal question the petitioner in a case of habeas

countries. But even in cases involving only a federal question the potitioner in a case of habens corpus could invoke the action of the Supreme Court by direct application to that court in the first instance.

WHY THE LAW WAS PASSED.

A few years ago, however, that court held that it would not take jurisdiction of such a case wherever it was made to appear that the application might as readily have been made to the Circuit Court within the territorial jurisdiction in which the applicant was restrained.

This practically out off all action by the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases wherein merely a federal question was raised, and the act of 1885, granting a hearing in the Supreme Court by way of appeal from the Circuit Court, was passed in view of the decision alluded to and its result.

At the time the act of 1885 was passed there was no suspicion of the tramendous consequences to the peace and security of society and of its availability in unscruptions hands as an instrument to pervert the ends of justice and degrade the national character and reputation. The surprise and astonishment created by the latest state on exition for a writ of habeas corpus, and the plucedings taken thereon have been so per found that eminent lawyers in Congress and at the bar of the Supreme Court have not had time to deliberately examine and consider the matter before unburdening themselves to the public over their names.

They suggest that it is desirable, first, to bring Judge Lacombe's decision under critical consideration to determine its accuracy and scope, and next to study out the consequences of it in its fullest extent before apportioning between Congress and the Supreme Court their respective shares in the application of a remedy.

More than once to-day the reminder has been given to me that the Supreme Court has indefinite, if not limitless, powers of restraint upon the michievous and abusive use of the machinery of justice, and that it may be wise to wait and see what the Supreme Court may find itself able to do for th

the public interest before Congress lays its hand to the matter.

Senator Edmunds, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is a conspicuous example of this class among jurists consulted to-day in behalf of the Hunaha. He would endure whatever temporary mischiof there may be rather than that Congress should act improvidently in a measure of restraint upon the means of protecting life or liberty. Among others there is an expression of solicitude that Congress shall not become or remain an instrument for further increasing the already scandalous opportunities and delays possible to malfactors by the existing provisions and methods of American criminal law.

WHAT SENATORIAL JURISTS SAY.

daious opportunities and delays possible to male-factors by the existing provisions and methods of American criminal law.

What senatorial authors as and methods of American criminal law.

Senator Edmunds said:—"I am not familiar with the details of the case. If it has once been brought before the Supreme Court of the United States and the application been denied, I should think the State authorities, both judicial and executive, would make no delay in the execution of the final sentence of the State courts unless it should appear that the new proposed application was based upon some new ground that was clearly not frivolous. And in case where the second application, if made to the United States Supreme Court, did not show a new and fairly debatable ground, neither the Court nor any of the judges would entertain it or grant any stay in respect of it.

"If I am right in what I have said there will be no occasion for any change of the law by Congress, even if Congress has the power to restrain the privilege of the writ in any case other than that of rebollion or invasion, which is, to say the least extemely doubtful. The privilege of the writ is so essential to personal safety against illegal imprisonment that I think it would be much better that justice should sometimes be delayed than that any essential restraint or embarrassment should be placed around it."

Senator Vest, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, said:—

"I have not examined the act of 1885 and do not know its effect, but if it is as stated in the Herald it ought to be amended, and I will at once make a proposition to do so. I don't see, however, how such an act as described could have passed the Judiciary Committee, composed as it is of such eminent jurists as Edmunds, George, Evarts and Hoar, to say nothing about the rest of us on the Judiciary Committee. The writ of nabeas corpus involves the highest right of the citizen, and the matter ought to be carefully examined. I cannot believe that the law as it reads is subject to the interpretat

ATTORNEY GENERAL TABOR'S OPINION. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1891 .- Attorney General Tabor received the papers in the appeal to the United States Court in the Jugigo case from the deeision of Judge Lacombe recently before leaving for Buffalo at noon to-day. Deputy Attorney Gen eral Hogan, in commenting upon the appeal,

eral Hogan, in commenting upon the appeal, said:—
"it was just what we expected after the decision in the Wood case. That gave any lawyer the right to appeal to the United States courts, no matter how frivolous the nature of his appeal, and then when it was denied to appeal again to the United States Supreme Court.

"But people make a mistake when they think that the Electrical Execution law alone is defeated by these appeals. The United States statute which has caused this trouble covers every State. Any criminal condomned to be hanged in any other State can take his case to the United States Supreme Court. Practically capital punishment is abolished in every State of the Union by that statute. Until the federal law is repealed, as it should be at once, murderers all over the United States can stay their executions.

"Well, we shall keep our murderers under lock and key; at least they will have life imprisonment."

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1891 .- The Court of Ap-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

peals motion calendar for Monday, January 12. is:—Nos. 896, 898, 899, 900, 902, 903, 905, 908, 908. The day calendar for Tuesday, January 13, is:—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11. KEPT PRESENTS BUT NOT PROMISE been robbery of the cash drawer.

Mr. Seabold, however, gave the band a lively fight, and used his revolver to frighten them off. The leader of the gang was arrested, General Inspector Wheeler was notified yesterday of the affair and has been making a searching in-

vestigation. It is supposed that the Italians had organized a

not to merry Maggie Armstroug, who is much older than the young man. The boy took the presents and immediately eloped. The father is now seeking a better field for in-vestment than affaires de oner.

PLOT TO KILL A POSTMASTER.

ARMED ITALIANS DENT ON DOBDERT AND MUR-

Postmaster Robert J. Seabold, of Williams Bridge,

DER AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE.

was attacked in the post office Thursday night by six Italians, whose motive is supposed to have

plot to kill the postmaster and rob the office. BOSTON'S BIG TAXPAYERS.

TWO OF THEM TUBY OVER \$100,000 ANNUALLY TO THE CITY TREASURY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Boston, Jan. 9, 1891.—Boston's rich men and corporations—that is, those who are taxed \$1,000 or more on a basis of \$13.30 per \$1,000—number 2,023. The records of the assessors show that nearly \$3,000,000 of taxes—twenty-five per cent of the entire levy—is paid by 253 individuals or concerns. The bills of two taxpayers last year were over

The bills of two taxpayers last year were over \$100,000. Four paid between \$20,000 and \$100,000, twenty-one paid between \$20,000 and \$50,000, sixty-three paid between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 163 paid over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000.

The taxpayer that cuts the greatest figure on the assessor's books is, as usual, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, which contributes \$114,300 85 toward the support of city and State. The only other bill that runs into the hundreds of thousands is addressed to Charles M. Cotting et. al., trustees, and it amounts to \$105,406 34. This is an increase of \$40,564 50 over last year. Mr. Ames' real estate is valued at \$4,810,000 and Mr. Soare' at \$3,798,000.

Henry E. Abbey pays tax on \$455,000 of realty; Havard College on \$1,775,300 worth; Oliver Wendell Holmes inventories \$70,000 worth of personal property; no real estate.

ELOPEMENT OF A SCHOOLGIRL

A DETERMINED YOUNG PAIR AND AN UNFOR-GIVING PARENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9, 1891.—Quite a flutter has been caused at the Woman's College of Baltimore by the discovery that Miss Katie Gilbert, one of the pupils of the institution, who hails frem Piedmont, W. Va., had eloped during the Christmas mont, W. Va., had eloped during the Christmas holidays and married Arthur See, a young man of her town. The girl, who is but seventeen years old, has been a student at the college only since the beginning of the present academic year. It is stated that her father, who is a well to do resident of Pledmont, sont her with her sister for the purpose of separating her from See, his objection being the youth of the girl. The two were, however, determined to wed, and Miss Katle took advantage of the opportunities she had here to provide out of her father's liberal allowances a neat bridal outfit.

provide out of her father's liberal allowances a neat bridal outfit.

Young See came to Baltimore several times during the term, and despite the strict watch which is kept over the young ladies by the matron of the dormitory managed to see her several times at the house of a mutual friend, where the plans for the elopement were arranged. Instead of going directly home when the holidays began Miss Gilbert mether sweetheart and eloped to Oakland, Md., where they were married. Upon their return to Piedmont, however, they found the parental residence of the bride's father closed to them.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER ELUCIDATED.

San Francisco, Jan. 9, 1891 .- On the night of August 15 last Samuel L. Jacobson, a young mer-chant, was shot while entering his residence on Webster street, near California. Jacobson died shortly after, but before his death he said he had been shot by two footpads. His story was not generally believed. It was thought that he had been shot by a woman. Ever since his death complaints have been made to the police of numerous highway robberies committed in all parts of San Francisco by two men answering the description Jacobson had given. A few days ago the police arrested Sydney Bell, who made a partial confession of the robberies, implicating one Edward C. Campbell. The latter was also arrested, and last night made a startling confession. He says that on the night of August 15 Bell and himself started out with the intention of "holding up" some one; Bell was armed with a revolver and Campbell carried apoliceman's club. They stopped a man at the corner of California and Webster streets. The man grappled with Bell, when the latter first the pistel. Bell and Campbell then rai away, Bell boasting that he had shot to kill. Their victim was undoubtedly Jacobson. Bell admits numerous robberies, but denies that he shot Jacobson. The men were formerly employed as sewing machine agents. generally believed. It was thought that he had

ONE HANGED, OTHERS TO BE

CALDWELL, Texas, Jan. 9, 1891 .- Jaco Murphy, the colored wife murderer, was hanged to-day. Murphy was convicted of murder in 1890, and was sen tenced to death in June. He was respited at the last moment in order that his sanity might be in-quired into. He was pronounced sane, and he was again sentenced to death.

MANY DEATH WARBANIS ISSUED BY THE GOV-

ERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1891.—Governor Beaver this afternoon issued the following death warrants:-William West, Washington county, Thursday, February 26; Harry Marrah, alias Marsh, Cambria county, same date; George W. Moss, Luzerns county, Wednesday, March 25; William Stangley, Carbon county, same date. The Governor has the case of the Nicely brothers, Somerset county, under consideration. An effort is being made to have him withhold the death warrant.

FIRE DRIVES OUT HOTEL GUESTS.

Bosros, Jan. 9, 1891.-Fire broke out in the office of the Crawford House, corner of Brattle street and Scolly square, at fifteen minutes past three A. M., and the office was gutted, causing a loss of about \$10,000.

about \$10,000.

The guests—125 in number—escaped in a partially dressed and dazed condition.

A. E. Meek, of Denver, Col., jumped through a second story window and was severely injured internally and had his ankle broken.

The firemen found several unlighted gas jets turned on. Fully insured.

SIXTEEN HOUSES BURNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PAREERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 9, 1891 .- Sixteen houses and contents were destroyed by fire at St. Clair last night. Two loaded box cars on the Chesapeake and Ohio were also destroyed. Loss, \$25,000. Many families lost their all.

For Tolstoi's new play, "The Fruits of Science," splendidly illustrated, see the

A PASTOR FALLS FROM GRACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9, 1891.—There is a large sized sensation in the usually peaceful neighborhood of the Broadway Methodist Church. hood of the Broadway Methodist Church. The flock is pastoriess, and it is for no other reason than because the pastor imbibed too freely of the cup that cheers and then inobriates.

The Broadway church is the home of a struggling little congregation which several years ago established itself as an offshoot of the First Church. Rev. R. A. Sadlier, of Beatrice, Neb., was made its pastor. He came here an entire stranger, but he was a good pulpit orator, and soon became a general favorite. Shortly afterward, however, he became careless and remiss in his duties. He was frequently seen in a befindled condition, and eventually Presiding Elder Stafford dismissed him and temporarily placed Rev. David Ticen in charge of the pulpit.

FIGHTING FOR A COUNTY SEAT.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 9, 1891 .- Adjutant General Roberts started this morning for Garfield county to prevent trouble. A despatch received here aunounced that flavenus and Eminence, rival towns, are both claiming the county seat, and that an armed force has been organized in flavenus to capture the county records now at Eminence.

Two years ago there was a fight between armed forces from the two towns on the same matter and several men were killed.

ELOPED WITH THE HOUSEKEEPER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1891.—Gottlieb Lafb, a wealthy German, mysteriously disappeared two [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9, 1891.—James Roberts last night gave bis nineteen-year-old son (Hugh) a gold watch, a suit of clothes and \$50 for his promise former housekeeper.